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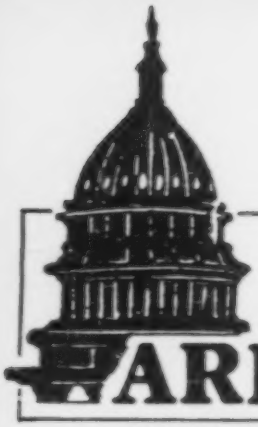

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JUNE 1985 AUGUST 16, 1985

DISTRICT JOBS EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT UP SEASONALLY IN JUNE

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

With the first phase of the summer hiring season beginning, the District's unemployment rate rose from 8.0 percent in May, 1985 to 8.5 percent in June, 1985. The rise in the rate over the month was due, in large part, to an influx of seasonal workers into the labor force. The growth in the number of residents looking for work (7.4 percent) outpaced the growth in the number of residents finding work (0.7 percent), resulting in the 0.5 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate. Resident employment rose 1,900 over the month to 297,700. This monthly gain, though, was less than the 1980-1984 May-June average gain of 2,700. The largely seasonal increase in unemployment brought the overall level of unemployment to 27,600. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate rose from 7.0 percent in May, 1985 to 7.5 percent in June, 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (June, 1984 to June, 1985), the employment situation of District residents has made modest gains. Since June, 1984 total joblessness in the District has declined by 1,100. Resident employment, which began rising in 1983, continues to show over the year gains. Between June, 1984 and June, 1985, District resident employment rose by 4,000. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate was little changed over the year; rising from 7.4 percent in June, 1984 to 7.5 percent in June, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Following a long established seasonal pattern, the Washington Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month. The Area unemployment rate rose from 3.8 percent in May to 4.1 percent in June, while the Suburban unemployment rate rose from 3.0 percent

Job Service . . .

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District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
June 1985 a/

	June b/ 1985	May c/ 1985	June 1984	May 1984	Net Change From May 1985	Net Change From June 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	325,200	321,400	322,400	317,700	3,800	2,800
Total Employment	297,700	295,700	293,700	289,700	2,000	4,000
Total Unemployment	27,600	25,700	28,700	28,000	1,900	- 1,100
Unemployment Rate d/	8.5	8.0	8.9	8.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,039,200	2,006,100	1,980,000	1,931,900	33,100	59,200
Total Employment	1,955,700	1,929,500	1,894,400	1,853,900	26,200	61,300
Total Unemployment	83,500	76,600	85,600	78,000	6,900	-2,100
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,714,000	1,684,700	1,657,600	1,614,200	29,300	56,400
Total Employment	1,658,100	1,633,800	1,600,700	1,564,200	24,300	57,400
Total Unemployment	55,900	51,000	56,900	50,000	4,900	-1,000
Unemployment Rate d/	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.1	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

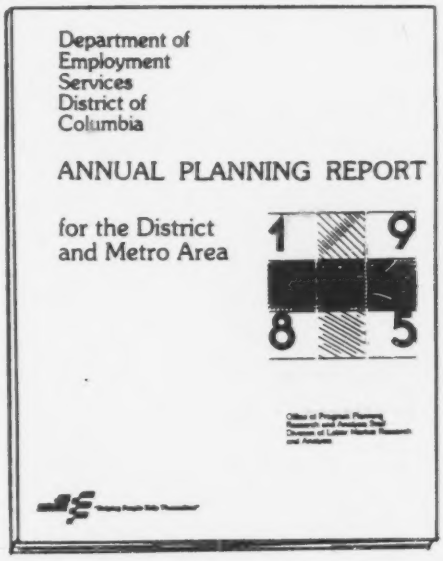
in May to 3.3 percent in June. Due to largely seasonal factors, unemployment rose by 6,900 to 83,500 in the Area and by 4,900 to 55,900 in the Suburbs between May and June. Similarly, employment increased over the month, due to seasonal factors, in the Area and Suburbs. Area employment rose from 1,929,500 in May to 1,955,700 in June, and Suburban employment rose from 1,633,800 in May to 1,658,100 in June.

The employment situation of Area and Suburban residents continues to show little change when compared to year ago estimates (June, 1984 to June, 1985). Between June, 1984 and June, 1985, the jobless rate in the Area declined marginally from 4.3 percent to 4.1 percent, the Suburban jobless rate dropped from 3.4 percent to 3.3 percent. Total joblessness in the Area was down 2,100 over the year, while suburban joblessness fell by 1,000 between June, 1984 and June, 1985. Area employment increased 3.2 percent over the year to 1,955,700. The over the year growth rate in Suburban employment was somewhat faster at 3.6 percent; causing Suburban employment to increase by 57,400.

Since March, 1985 there has been a marked slowdown in the improvement in the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents, when compared to year ago estimates. Available data indicate that the over the year gains in the first quarter of 1985 were greater than the over the year gains during the second quarter of 1985. Between the first quarter 1984 and first quarter 1985, Area and Suburban employment increased 6.1 percent. In comparison, Area employment increased 3.8 percent between the second quarters of 1984 and 1985; while Suburban employment rose 4.2 percent over this time period. The decline in total joblessness averaged 5.9 percent in the Area and 2.6 percent in the Suburbs, between the first quarters of 1984 and 1985. Between the second quarters of 1984 and 1985, the respective declines in total joblessness were 3.1 percent and 0.8 percent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,558 in June, down 902 from May. In June 1985, 53.5 percent of all UI receipents were males, with pro-



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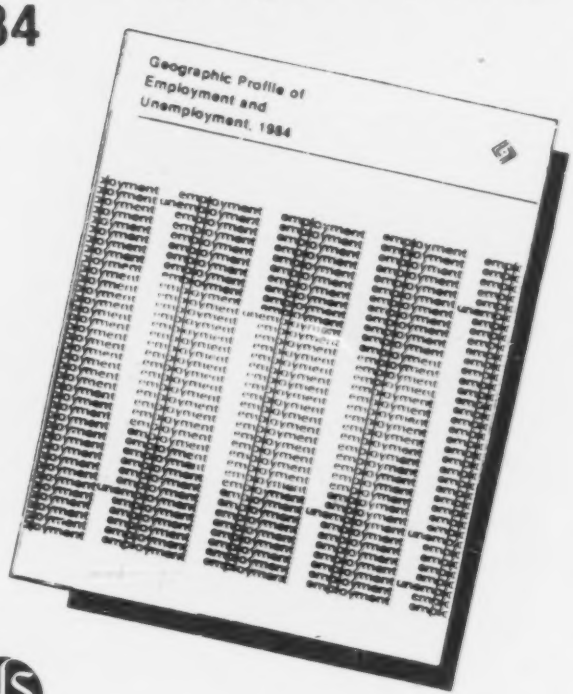
THE ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT IS AVAILABLE

The Annual Planning Report is a free research service of the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information. The publication provides a wide range of economic information about the District and the Metropolitan Area, with special emphasis on the labor force and industrial employment. Special features include summation of industry and occupational projections to 1990.

The publication is intended for use by administrators, planners, businessmen, marketers and researchers. A copy may be obtained by calling the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1984

Bulletin 2234



Here, in a single volume, is a complete picture of the labor force in four Census regions and nine divisions, each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 30 metropolitan areas, and 11 central cities. It is the only current source of information on demographic and economic characteristics for metropolitan areas and cities. The data report on labor force status by sex, race, age, Hispanic origin, marital status, occupation, industry, full- and part-time status, reasons for and duration of unemployment, and reasons for part-time work. The volume includes over 50 tables, geographic boundary definitions, a description of sampling and estimation procedures, and tables of sampling errors.

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fessionals, technicans, and managers comprising 23.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.7 weeks for all claimants in June, down 0.1 week from the previous month.

Since June, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 3,977. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.1 weeks in June, 1984 to 10.7 weeks in June, 1985. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
June 1985

	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total	8,558	9,460	12,535
Sex			
Male	4,575	5,067	6,206
Female	3,983	4,393	6,329
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,049	2,240	2,575
Clerical & Sales	2,213	2,379	2,811
Service	1,959	2,046	2,939
Farm, Fish, Forest	49	66	59
Processing	32	32	48
Machine Trade	116	123	141
Benchwork	57	77	80
Structural	628	988	1,087
Misc. & IMA	1,255	1,509	2,795

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
June 1985

Duration and Sex	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total	8,558	9,460	12,535
1-2 Weeks	1,317	1,394	2,734
3-4 Weeks	889	1,026	1,443
5-14 Weeks	3,295	3,583	4,583
15-26 Weeks	3,057	3,457	3,775
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.7	10.8	9.1
Males	10.9	11.0	10.1
Females	10.4	10.5	8.0

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

1/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

Source: DOES/LMIR

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In June, jobs in the District numbered 626,100-- 4,600 more than in May and 11,900 more than at the same time last year. The June job count was the fifth consecutive monthly record. About 70 percent of the June growth was in Federal Government and represents their annual summer expansion. Conversely, Educational Services showed an expected decline (1,200 jobs), as local colleges and universites moved to reduced summer payrolls because of reduced enrollment.

The Services industry, however, accounted for more than half of the over year (June, 1984 to June, 1985) job growth in the City. All Services sectors showed some over the year gain, with Business Services being the major contributor. Retail Trade also made a significant contribution (2,400 jobs) to overall job growth, as did total Government (1,500 jobs). Federal employment, however, is significantly below pre-recessionary levels--21,200 fewer jobs when compared to June, 1980. Over the four years, June, 1980 to June, 1985 the District has added 6,500 jobs as compared to the Federal job loss of 21,200. Put another way, the private sector has added 28,000 jobs to the City's employment base, since June, 1980.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

In June, the Suburban job count was 1,262,700, some 13,600 above May and a significant 62,500 above June of last year. The private sector in June added 14,200 jobs, while seasonal factors caused State and Local Government employment to fall (1,500). The Suburban Services industry accounted for nearly half of the May to June growth, with Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,200); Construction (1,900); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,900); and Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (1,200) all expanding significantly.

Over the past year (June, 1984 to

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June a/	May b/	June	June a/	May b/	June
INDUSTRY	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
TOTAL	626.1	621.5	614.2	1,888.8	1,870.6	1,814.4
Total Private Sector	364.0	363.0	353.6	1,234.3	1,319.1	1,268.5
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.6	78.4	78.0	77.6
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1	37.8	37.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.2	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.7	20.6	20.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.0	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	40.2	40.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.6	29.1	29.0	28.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	11.6	11.4	11.2	108.0	105.9	96.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	27.1	26.9	26.3	90.1	88.7	84.3
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	38.6	35.6
All Transportation	9.2	9.1	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.8	17.6	46.4	45.8	44.3
Trade	65.3	65.0	63.2	377.1	374.6	361.4
Wholesale	9.7	9.5	10.0	70.7	69.8	68.5
Retail	55.6	55.5	53.2	306.4	304.8	292.9
General Merchandise	5.1	5.1	4.9	35.9	36.2	35.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	41.5	40.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.5	33.0	32.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.6	20.9	20.4
Eating and Drinking Places	28.3	28.1	26.6	104.6	103.7	99.2
All Other Retail	22.2	22.3	21.7	69.8	69.5	65.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	35.8	35.3	110.0	107.6	104.8
Banking	7.3	7.2	7.1	21.4	21.2	20.8
All Other	29.0	28.6	28.2	88.6	86.4	84.0
Services	209.1	209.3	202.9	569.7	563.3	542.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.4	12.5	12.1	28.7	28.5	27.2
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	21.4	21.3	20.7
Business Services	43.3	43.1	40.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.7	30.6	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.5	20.7	20.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	66.7	67.9	66.0	519.6	513.5	494.9
Government	262.1	258.5	260.6	554.5	551.5	545.9
Federal Government	212.5	209.3	211.9	358.6	354.5	363.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	195.9	197.0	182.8
D.C. Government	44.5	44.1	43.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June, 1985), the Services industry has generated a third of the Suburban job growth. Surprisingly, State and Local Government has been the second largest contributor (12,200 new jobs), with Retail Trade and Construction providing about 11,000 jobs each. Suburban Federal employment was the only major Suburban segment recording an over the year decline (5,100).

Job Growth in the Area

With both the District and the Suburbs adding jobs in June, Washington Area (MSA) employment climbed to 1,888,800 jobs, 18,200 more than May and 74,400 more than June, 1984.

As expected, the over-the-month industry leader was the Services industry, adding 6,400 jobs followed by Government (3,000); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (2,400); and Construction (2,100). State and Local Government declined by (1,100), due to largely seasonal factors.

Over the past year, Services industry employment increased by 26,900. Retail Trade (13,500) and State and Local Government (13,100) taken together added almost as many jobs as the Services industry. Construction was also a growth industry in the Area with 11,400 new jobs. The Constuction industry (11.8 percent) was the fastest growing industrial division. State and Local Government increased a surprising 7.2 percent over-the-year. The rapidly expanding Services industry grew at a 5 percent annual rate.

Comparative Job Growth Rates

Based on April, 1984 and April, 1985 data published by the Bureau of Laobr Statistics, jobs in the Area were expanding at about 1 1/4 times the National rate. In suburban Maryland, the growth was about 1 1/3 times the National rate, while Northern Virginia was growing 2 1/4 times as fast. The District's growth has been about sixty five percent of the National rate.

Employment Growth
April 1984 to April 1985

The Nation	3.6%
Washington Area (MSA)	4.4%
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	4.7%
Northern Virginia	8.1%
The District	2.3%

Source: BLS, Employment and Earnings, June 1985

Compared to similar data for February 1985, the growth rates in the Area, Maryland, and Virginia have slowed some. The rate in D.C. is unchanged and national job growth expanded very slightly.

A Profile of the District Private Sector Industries, Employers, Employees, and Wages - 1984

In the year ending September, 1984, the District was home to nearly 19,000 private sector employers--an increase of 5.2 percent over 1983. These firms paid nearly $7.3 billion in salaries and wages to 335,731 employees. These workers received an average of $21,729 per year. The average District firm in 1984 had 17.8 employees and an average annual payroll of $386,491--both small by national standards.

By industry sector, the number of District firms ranged from a high of 2,431 in Business Services to a low of 4 in the Textile and Tobacco Manufacturing industries. Employment/jobs spanned a range from over 39,000 in Business Services to as few as 14 in Textiles. Annual average pay per worker ranged from over $59,000 in Petroleum Refining to a low of $7,568 in Private Households.

The table that follows contains industry information that is more detailed then

those generally published in other statistical series. This level of detail is made possible because the unemployment insurance data base is virtually a universe of all private sector employers in the City. Data presented on employers refer to "UI Reporting Units".

1/ This industry information is adopted from the Department's 1984 Annual Unemployment Compensation Report.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES IN THE DISTRICT - 1984

Industry	Employers	Employees	Average Wages
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES			
1984	18,875	335,731	$21,729
1983	20,507	324,598	20,507
Percent Change	5.2	3.4	15.6
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	36	146	11,902
MINING	24	74	50,221
CONSTRUCTION	787	11,042	21,604
Building Construction-general contractors and operative builders	294	3,878	22,546
Construction other than building contractors-general contractors	47	831	21,810
Construction, special trade contractors	446	6,333	21,000
MANUFACTURING	641	14,441	28,467
Food and Kindred products	26	687	26,142
Tobacco manufacturers	4	27	42,582
Textile mill products	4	14	49,473
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	8	43	13,125
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	7	29	27,540
Furniture and fixtures	9	26	18,398
Paper and allied products	7	407	24,962
Printing, publishing and allied industries	402	11,490	27,867
Chemicals and allied products	36	325	33,209
Petroleum refining and related industries	12	112	59,470
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	19	7,182
Stone clay, glass and concrete products	8	139	23,748
Primary metal industries	8	365	25,301
Fabricated metal products except machinery and transtransportation equipment	11	71	24,316
Machinery, except electrical	33	88	32,934
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	23	204	45,841
Transportation equipment	17	227	49,926
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and optical goods; watches and clocks	13	61	23,104
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	107	21,105
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	554	26,737	30,427
Local and surburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation	57	6,219	25,597
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	104	1,086	13
Transportation by air	51	734	30,327
Transportation services	184	1,209	19,081
Communication	109	12,895	35,311
Electric, gas and sanitary Services	33	4,485	30,420
WHOLESALE TRADE	668	9,771	27,441
Wholesale trade - durable goods	319	4,447	22,796
RETAIL TRADE	2,936	51,793	11,784
Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers	40	582	14,550
General merchandise stores	30	5,076	17,667
Food stores	326	4,575	14,526
Automative dealers and gasoline service stations	188	2,152	16,134
Apparel and accessory store	305	4,922	12,197
Furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores	166	1,596	15,533
Eating and drinking places	998	25,132	8,918
Miscellaneous retail	883	7,758	13,153
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	1,974	31,140	23,558
Banking	50	7,051	21,269
Credit agencies other than banks	163	4,838	27,779
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges and services	123	2,306	45,991
Insurance	150	4,096	24,244
Insurance agents, brokers			
Real Estate	1,245	10,665	17,112
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices	11	115	23,121
Holding and other investments	99	767	34,389
SERVICES	11,179	190,178	22,126
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places	113	11,245	14,361
Personal services	462	4,030	11,467
Business services	2,431	39,438	19,065
Automotive repairs, services and garages	165	2,846	12,427
Miscellaneous repair services			
Motion pictures	87	1,106	14,535

Industry	Employers	Employees	Average Wages
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures	132	1,948	17,103
Health services	1,421	28,557	22,006
Legal services	1,512	19,385	35,872
Educational services	158	24,296	20,021
Social services	476	8,823	14,929
Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens	9	318	9,723
Membership organizations	1,208	25,986	25,970
Private households	1,816	2,276	7,568
Miscellaneous services	1,100	19,284	26,609
Nonclassifiable establishments	75	404	15,603

SOURCE: DOES/LMI, UI LEDGERS. The data provided in this table cover the fiscal year ending September 30. Information for employees of the District of Columbia Government and Civilian employees of the Federal Government are not included.

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An Economic Profile

THE DISTRICT'S TOP 100 EMPLOYERS

The George Washington University ranked number one among a list of the one hundred largest employers in the District of Columbia. As a group, these 100 firms employed over 119,200 workers or about 20 percent of all the people working in the City and about 30 percent of everyone working in non-governmental jobs.

For analytical purposes, the list of firms has been organized into groups of twenty-five. Employment in each of these groups averaged:

2,550 for the 1st 25;
840 for the 2nd 25;
540 for the 3rd 25; and
420 for the 4th group.

Thus, there are relatively few really large employers in the District. Other studies by the Department indicate that the average private sector employer employs only about 18 workers.

Clearly, the largest District employers are univerisities and hospitals, which dominated the top 25, along with a couple of utilites, department stores, banks, and restaurant chains. In the second group of 25 employers; hotels, banks, cleaning, and communication firms appear. In the third group, consulting and audit firms emerge, along with banks, cleaning firms, and assoica-tions. The last group has a number of the largest law firms, with more hotels and associations.

DC ON THE GROW

RANKING OF 100 LARGEST DISTRICT EMPLOYERS BY SIZE OF WORK FORCE

Top 25

1. George Washington University
2. Howard University
3. Georgetown University
4. The Washington Post
5. Washington Hospital Center
6. Potomac Electric
7. Marriott Corporation
8. Howard Univerisity Hospital
9. George Washington Hospital
10. Woodward and Lothrop
11. Childrens Hospital
12. Georgetown Hospital
13. Greater Southeast Hospital
14. Riggs National Bank
15. The American University
16. The Catholic University
17. Providence Hospital
18. Gallaudet College
19. The Hecht Company
20. American Security Bank
21. Sibley Memorial Hospital
22. General Maintenance Service
23. National Geographic
24. Safeway Stores
25. McDonald's Resturants

Second 25

26. Washington Hilton
27. Space Cleaners
28. Sheraton Hotels
29. Fed. National Mortgage Assn.
30. Guest Services
31. National Academy of Sciences
32. The George Hyman Construction Company

Second Top 25 Continued

33. Sears & Roebuck
34. National Bank of Washington
35. National Broadcasting Co.
36. Peoples Drug Stores
37. ASC Stores
38. IBM Corp.
39. Washington Times
40. Waters/Sportservices
41. Group Health Assn.
42. First American Bank
43. AT&T Information Systems
44. U.S. Maintenance
45. Bureau of National Affairs
46. AT&T Communications
47. Communication Satellite Corp.
48. Capitol Hill Hospital
49. Columbia Hospital
50. Hyatt Regency Hotel

Third 25

51. Dumfry Hotels
52. Giant Food
53. American Broadcasting Co.
54. John J. Kirlin
55. Washington Gas Co.
56. American Red Gross
57. National Savings & Trust
58. Popeyes
59. Fed. Home Loan Bank BD.
60. Episcopal Cathedral Foundation
61. Norrell Services
62. Unified Service
63. MCI Telecommunications
64. Peat-Marwick and Mitchell
65. Arthur Anderson
66. American Building Maintenance
67. Red Coats
68. Vista International Hotel
69. National Education Assn.
70. Acacia Mutual Life
71. Syscon Corp.
72. Price Waterhouse
73. Am. Assn. of Retired Persons
74. US News & World Report
75. Colonial Parking

Fourth 25

76. Union Labor Life
77. Student Loan Marking Ass'n.
78. Nat. Ass'n of Security Dealers
79. Republican National Committee
80. The American Cafe
81. The Capital Hilton
82. Covington & Burlington
83. AT&T Communications
84. Hogan & Johnson
85. Steptoe & Johnson
86. Miller & Long Co.
87. US Chamber of Commerce
88. ITT Continental
89. Sherman R. Smoot Co.
90. Arnold & Porter
91. Mayflower Hotel
92. American Bankers Association
93. Graduate School
94. Madison Hotel
95. Frank E. Basil Inc.
96. Ship Shape Maintance
97. Parking Management
98. American Telephone & Telegraph
99. National Rifle Assn.
100. D.C. Chapter American Red Cross

Source: Department of Employment Services, Unemployment Insurance Tax Ledgers as of September, 1984. Employment ranged from over 5,000 to approximately 700.

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR. MAYOR

MAYOR BARRY, SECRETARY BROCK VISIT SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM

On July 11th, Mayor Marion Barry and Secretary of Labor William Brock toured a job training facility, serving high school dropouts and residents with limited English speaking ability. The Multicultural Intern Program administers this program for the City. Secretary Brock, requested a tour of one the City's job training programs during a

June meeting with Mayor Barry and Matthew F. Shannon, Director of the Deparment.

The Multicultural Intern Program is training 150 Hispanic, Indochinese, and African youth, as well as high school dropouts, in a 7-week program funded under the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). The young people study the English language, remedial mathematics, and computer skills. In addition, they receive career counseling.

Mayor Barry said: "The Multicultural Intern Program is a model program, which not only reflects the diversity of the City's population, but the variety of training opportunities available through our summer program. Our program is the best managed in the nation and a showcase for others to emulate. It serves young people of all ethnic and economic backgrounds."

More than 22,000 youth are working in summer jobs jointly funded by the Department of Labor and the District Government at a cost of some $15 million. The District has the second largest program in the nation although it is only the 15th largest City in the Nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In May 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.8 percent unemployment rate was tied with eight other metropolitan areas for the twenty-third lowest rate. Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate, at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.0 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has been averaging between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years or so. The Dallas area had a rate of 4.4 percent, just 0.6 percentage points higher than the local area. The Baltimore area only 35 mile

10 Reasons To Use D.C. Job Service

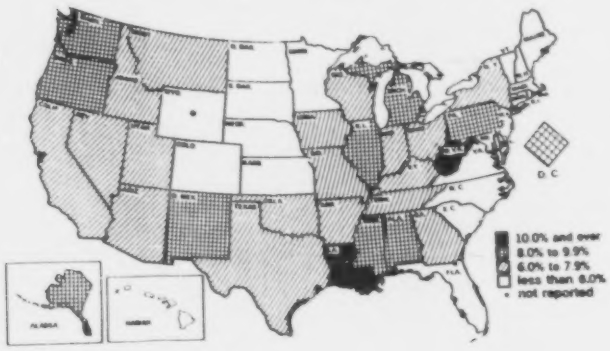
1. Job Service works with employers to recruit, screen, refer and place workers in jobs you need filled!
2. We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia!
3. We fill jobs across the entire spectrum of the work force!
4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!
5. For more than 50 years the District of Columbia Job Service has been a dependable community source of job applicants whenever employers have needed them. You know us. We know you!
6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!
7. We can provide occupational aptitude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!
8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!
9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you — people likely to meet your needs!
10. We don't charge fees to employers or applicants! We're employer tax-supported.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1601*

north had an unemployment rate of 5.3 percent, 1.5 percentage points higher than the Washington Area. The Washington Area over-the-year decline was a mere 0.1 percentage points.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 12tn highest jobless rate. This was down five positions from the April standing. Compared with the largest industrial States, the District fell between Indiana (7.6 percent) and Pennsylvania (8.4 percent). The neighboring states of Virginia (5.1 percent) and Maryland (4.4 percent) ranked 37 and 48, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only two States West Virginia (11.6 percent) and Louisiana (11.1 percent) registered double digit unemployment rates. This was down from April when five States posted double digit unemployment rates. Massachusetts had the lowest rate, 3.4 percent. May's jobless rates were lower than those a year ago in 33 out of 51 States.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

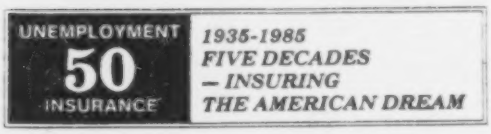
In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia with a jobless rate of 8.0 percent was tied with Philadelphia for the 13th highest rate. This is up two notches from the 15th position held in April. The average jobless rate for all 24 cities was 8.6 percent. This was down from 9.0 percent in April. New York, Buffalo, Houston, Dallas, Chicago and Philadelphia registered higher over-the-month jobless rates. The rate remained unchanged in the District of Columbia, New Orleans, and Pittsburgh. Gary, Indiana (19.4 percent) had the highest rate, while Boston (4.0 percent) had the lowest rate. Four cities (New York, Houston, Dallas, and Chicago) experienced higher rates in May 1985 than May 1984. Philadelphia's rate at 8.0 percent was unchanged over-the-year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	May 1985	May 1984
1. Gary, IN	19.4	20.0
2. New Orleans, LA	11.4	8.8
3. Cleveland, OH	11.1	14.8
4. Buffalo, NY	10.9	11.3
5. Newark, NJ	10.4	12.1
6. Chicago, IL	10.1	9.0
7. Birmingham, AL	9.3	13.1
8. Dayton, OH	9.2	12.6
9. St. Louis, MO	9.1	9.4
10. Pittsburgh, PA	8.6	10.1
11. New York, NY	8.4	7.6
12. Cincinnati, OH	8.1	11.0
13. Philadelphia, PA	8.0	8.0
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.0	8.8
15. Houston, TX	7.9	7.0
16. Los Angeles, CA	7.9	8.0
17. Miami, FL	7.3	9.3
18. Atlanta, GA	7.1	7.3
19. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.6

20.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.5	6.6
21.	Milwaukee, WI	6.3	7.3
22.	Columbus, OH	6.0	8.9
23.	Dallas, TX	5.1	4.0
23.	Boston, MA	4.0	4.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Unemployment compensation payments in regular programs operated by the District of Columbia totalled $4.6 million in June, 1985--six percent below last month, and thirteen percent less than June last year. The June outlay represents 31,500 compensated idle weeks compared to 33,400 such weeks last month. This figure stood at 36,500 in June, 1984. On the other hand, initial claims for benefits were up slightly (8 percent) in the month, but 21 percent below last year. During June, 9,300 persons received unemployment insurance benefits, averaging $145 per week. The State UI Program, for claimants who were formerly employed by private firms and the Government of the District of Columbia, accounts for approximately 90 percent of this activity, followed in order by the programs serving former federal employees and ex-servicepersons.

Regular benefit outlays in the second quarter of this year were $15.2 million for 104,650 jobless weeks. During this time, 4,880 persons received benefits for the first time, while 3,030 exhausted eligibility. Initial claimants totalled 8,750. In comparison, $17.6 million were paid in the 1984 second quarter for 122,500 idle weeks.

In the first six months of this year, $31.5 million have been paid for eligible claims against the District of Columbia. More than 19,500 claims were taken and 237,000 jobless weeks were claimed. Of that amount, 217,250 were compensated. First time benefits were paid to 11,300 persons and 5,990 received final payments on their eligibility periods. The weekly payment averaged $145 for the first half of the year.

The trend in UI activity continues downward, as shown by comparative statistics in the periods (month, quarter and semi-year) discussed. In addition, the unemployment rates for residents of the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area (including D.C.) have been declining over the past two years. Employment has been rising in these respective jurisdictions.

WASHINGTON AREA WAGES IN MARCH, 1985 1/

Wages for secretaries in the area, between March of 1984 and 1985, increased by 6.1 percent and averaged $372.50 in March, 1985. The largest relative increase, however, was earned by word processing operators (9.5 percent). Wages decreased slightly for typists over this period (0.2 percent). Other large increases were obtained by computer analysts (8.2 percent), electronic technicians (7.9 percent), and computer programmers (7.7 percent).

Among blue coller workers, order fillers had the largest relative increase (8.7 percent), while wages of truck drivers (at $10.37/Hr.) fell 2.2 percent. Janitors had one of the lowest hourly wages at $4.08 per hour. The following are earnings of selected occupations contained in the survey.

1/ The following information is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia Metropolitan Area March 1985 (Bulletin 3030-7). This bulletin may be

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
June 1985

	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	% Change From May 1985	% Change From June 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,825	2,624	3,592	+ 7.7	- 21.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,079	31,681	35,275	- 5.1	- 14.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,219	29,740	32,761	- 5.1	- 13.9
Total Benefits Paid	$3,996,397	$4,221,700	$4,624,304	- 5.3	- 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.62	$141.95	$141.15	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Number of First Payments	1,424	1,373	1,434	+ 3.7	- 0.7
Number of Final Payments	858	841	958	+ 2.0	- 10.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,338	8,486	9,481	- 1.7	- 12.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.8	21.7	22.8	- 8.8	- 13.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	154	124	208	+ 24.2	- 26.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,772	3,109	3,276	- 10.8	- 15.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,824	3,149	3,231	- 10.3	- 12.6
Total Benefits Paid	$496,304	$549,744	$546,606	- 9.7	- 9.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$175.75	$174.58	$169.18	+ 0.7	+ 3.9
Number of First Payments	133	122	160	+ 9.0	- 16.9
Number of Final Payments	84	97	115	- 13.4	- 27.0
Total Beneficiaries	825	871	956	- 5.3	- 13.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.2	25.8	20.2	- 17.8	+ 5.0
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	52	60	66	- 13.3	- 21.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	587	616	758	- 4.7	- 22.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	435	475	551	- 8.4	- 21.1
Total Benefits Paid	$72,645	$ 76,924	$86,381	- 5.6	- 15.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$167.00	$161.95	$156.77	+ 3.1	+ 6.5
Number of First Payments	39	35	41	+ 11.4	- 4.9
Number of Final Payments	26	31	0	- 16.1	+ 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	136	136	167	- 0.0	- 18.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.2	13.6	13.4	+ 17.6	- 16.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,031	2,808	3,866	+ 7.9	- 21.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,438	35,406	39,309	- 5.6	- 14.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,478	33,364	36,543	- 5.7	- 13.9
Total Benefits Paid	$4,565,347	$4,848,368	$ 5,257,291	- 5.8	- 13.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.03	$145.32	$143.87	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,596	1,530	1,635	+ 4.3	- 2.4
Number of Final Payments	968	969	1,073	- 0.1	- 9.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,299	9,493	10,604	- 2.0	- 12.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.7	21.8	22.4	- 9.6	- 12.1

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

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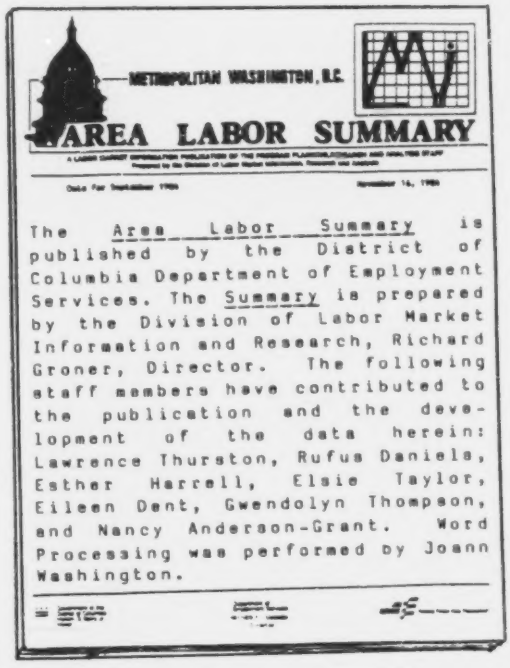
Weekly Wages:	1984	1985	% Change 84-85
Secretaries	$351.00	$372.50	6.1
Stenographers	$401.50	$408.50	1.7
Typists	$268.50	$268.00	-0.2
Word Processors	$296.00	$324.00	9.5
File Clerks	$220.00	$229.50	4.3
Accounting Clerks	$279.50	$290.00	3.8
Payroll Clerks	$288.00	$300.50	4.3
Key Entry Clerks	$248.00	$255.50	2.8
Computer Systems Analysts	$558.00	$604.00	8.2
Computer Programmers	$479.00	$516.00	7.7
Computer Operators	$330.50	$348.50	5.6
Drafters	$352.00	$364.50	3.6
Electronic Technicians	$441.50	$476.50	7.9
Hourly Wages:			
Truck Drivers	$10.60	$10.37	-2.2
Shippers	$10.10	$10.69	5.8
Receivers	$9.41	$9.93	5.5
Warehousemen	$8.09	$8.24	1.9
Order Fillers	$8.84	$9.61	8.7
M/H Laborers	$8.50	$8.11	0.7
Fork Lift Operators	$9.58	$10.07	5.1
Guards	$5.17	$5.45	5.4
Janitors	$3.99	$4.08	2.3

Source: BLS-Area Wage Survey Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1985; Bulletin 3030-7

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June, 1985 increased $1.34. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.6 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down 13¢ an hour.

Food and Kindred Products showed the most substantial increase. Weekly Earnings were up $42.70 as Weekly Hours rose 1.0 hours. Hourly Earnings increased 74¢ an hour.


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
June 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	397.94	396.60	380.38	38.3	37.7	38.0	10.39	10.52	10.01
Durable Goods	351.29	357.86	352.51	40.8	40.3	40.8	8.61	8.88	8.64
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	411.57	391.57	384.50	46.4	44.7	43.3	a/ 8.87	c/ 8.76	a/ 8.81
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	371.37	357.19	347.33	40.9	39.6	41.3	a/ 9.08	a/ 9.02	8.41
Other Durable Goods	311.92	346.23	347.29	38.7	39.3	39.6	c/ 8.06	8.81	8.77
Non-durable Goods	437.53	428.49	402.28	36.1	35.5	35.6	12.12	12.07	11.30
Food & Kindred Products	585.86	543.16	599.76	37.7	36.7	40.8	a/15.54	a/14.80	a/14.70
Printing & Publishing	425.42	424.98	390.91	34.7	34.3	34.2	c/12.26	c/12.39	c/11.43
Other Non-Durable Goods	302.66	300.93	240.14	40.9	39.7	35.9	c/ 7.40	c/ 7.58	6.69

Total Production Workers	June '85	May' 85	June' 84
	33,800	34,000	34,400

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
d/ Shorter Work Week
e/ Less business other than Seasonal
e/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
f/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

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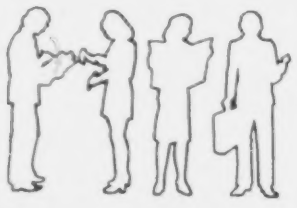
SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

To insure your firm is counted in this monthly census of employment call:



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